The only gleam of humor in the trying hours of this crisis has been the solemn advance made by the Duke of Orleans from London to Dover in the hope of being called across the Channel to mount the throne of France. To-day's despatches tell that each of the little group of pretenders, in their respective retreats, felt encouraged to believe that the psychological moment had ar-rived when they would be permitted to "save Frence." It is needless to say that there has not for an instant been the remotest ominous feature in the situation. The Parisians have become so disquieted by the endless series of political scandals that it is almost true that they have lost confidence in all public men of all parties. The next step after this stage is reached in France is apt to be the discriminate visitation of popular vengeance, which is not confined to the ballot box, as in America. There are more grave scandals to be incovered before the exposures are complete: hence the political torpor of the Paris masses

must be regarded as a bad sign.

The public criticisms of Casimir-Périer before his resignation were severe enough, but are nothing compared with the storm of execration which still rages about him, "Coward," "fraitor," "deserter," "a second Judas," "another Dreyfus," are among the epithets freely hurled against him. Almost the unanimous verdict of the European press condemns him. It is impossible to believe that he will rest silent der such abuse. His defence, when he chooses to make it, will contain highly interest-

FOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

Scones in the National Assembly During the Balloting. VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.-The National Assemly was called to order by M. Challemel-Lacour. President of the Senate, at 1:10 P. M. In a brief speech he announced the resignation of President Casimir-Périer, and read the text of the articles of the Constitution regulating the elecion of a President. As soon as he had ceased

with the Socialists, whereas these votes might for the greater part have gone to M. Brisson.

M. Prisson and Waldeck-Rousseau both voted, and the venerable Pierre Riane, Union Republican, the father of the Chamber of Deputies, received an ovation as he walked to the urn and deposited his ballot.

After the aonouncement of the vote it was noised about that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would withdraw his candidacy in favor of M. Faure, and M. Cavalgnae set on foot a movement designed to deprive M. Faure of some fifty votes, which, if successful, would, it was believed, elect M. Brisson. Accordingly, at the instigation of M. Cavalgnae, bulletins were distributed in the lobbies in behalf of himself in the hope of making the running clear for M. Brisson by taking the wavering supporters of M. Faure, It was the belief of M. Cavalgnae that he cruld secure perhaps fifty votes which had been given to M. Barson would have carried of the prize. Psnding the preparations for a second ballot, the time of the members was spent in exchanges of opinion as to its result. Many believed that if M. Cavalgnae's scheme was successful a third ballot would be necessary, while others were of the opinion that the successful working of the scheme would elect Hrisson.

The second hallot was taken in semi-darkness, and the galleries were in consequence almost emptled. The hall was wretchedly lighted, and many of the spectators, as well as a number of Seuntors and Deputies, sought the better lighted lobbles.

The BIS WHEN THE RESULT WAS KNOWN.

The announcement of the second ballot was made amid a terrible din. The Brissonites were so busy groaning, cheering, and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to Challeme-Lacour when he rose to read the figures. The President's voice was quite inaudible and his hands trembled violently. It was five minutes after he spoke before all members of the Assembly known were then only approximate-Faure 430 and Brisson 361—but they sufficed to show that Felix Faure was the new President of France. The

or the Colonies in the Ministries of Gamb lerry, Brisson, and Tirard, and was one of lice-Presidents of the Chamber of Dep for the Colonies in the Ministries of Gambetta, Ferry, Brisson, and Tirard, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies preceding the present one. He has been a Republican Deputy for about fourteen years, and has served on several of the most important committees of the Chamber. M. Faure has made a legislative specialty of husiness questions, particularly those concerning the French merciant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the France-Prussian war as Chief of a battalion of the Garde Mobile and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1871. ORLEANS'S MANIFESTO.

He Was Ready to Save France, but Heard No Call Across the Channel,

Pants, Jan. 17.- Early this evening the United Press correspondent saw a copy of the letter sent by the Duke of Orleans to Senator Buffet, It was mailed at Dover last evening. It is virtually a manifesto, declaring that at best the republic in France can be only provisional, and that he stands ready to step in and help the people the moment they call him. The letter is renerally ridiculed.

The police seized shortly before midnight a special edition of the Solid which contained the letter. The effort was superfluous, as nobody was buying the paper and the boulevards were as calm as the rest of the city. A despatch from Dover says that the Duke of Orleans will re-

turn to London to-morrow morning. The Royalists, whose activity was fomented by the Duke of Haussonville, received seven telegrams from the Duke of Orleans during the night in regard to the latter's manifesto. Prince Victor Napoleon was also reported to be prepar-ing a manifesto. Orders have been given at the frontiers to prevent the importation of these documents into France.

A SOCIALISTS' MANIFESTO.

They Denounce the Republicans as Traitors to the Country,

Parts, Jan. 17.—The Socialists have issued manifesto denouncing the Republicans as traitors to the country and asserting that Faure was chosen merely as a shield for the clerical and capitalist politicians. M. Faure will begin his duties by giving 20,000 francs to the poor of

M. PATENOTRE'S VIEWA He Says There Will Be No Change of Po-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17 .- " The election of M. Faure," said M. Jules Patenotre, the French Ambassador to the United States, means a change in the name of the President of France, but not a change of political party. M. Faure was a member of the Cabinet which resigned a few days ago, and is, there-fore, a friend of M. Casimir-Périer. It is not likely that there will be a change in political policy, as the same party to which M. Casimir-Périer belonged is still in power. It is a fortunate thing, I think, that we do not delay in France in making our political changes. Not more than forty-eight hours-less than that in fact-have clapsed since

hours—less than that in fact—have clapsed since M. Casimir-Périer tendered his resignation, and here we have his successor selected. Quick action in such cases serves to bring quiet to the country, which is always, of course, somewhat agitated when the office of President is vacant and a Ministerial crisis is at hand.

"What will become of M. Casimir-Périer?" repeated the Ambassador. "He will retire from political life. I suppose. He did not want the Presidency when it was given him, and he is probably thankful to be enabled to retire."

As to the cry of "Long live the King." uttered by the Due De La Rochefoucauld in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when M. Casimir-Périer's letter had been read, M. Patenotre said it meant nothing. Such cries were always to be heard at such times, but the Royalists had no power in the administration of a ffairs. There were scarcely twenty-five of the Royalist party in the Chamber.

JAPAN'S LOSSES IN THE WAR. Only 850 Were Actually Killed in Battle-Very Feroclous Coolles.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 17.-The war news brought by the Empress of Japan is to the effect that the total loss of life in the Japanese army up to Dec. 6 is 780. Of these 430 men died of diseases, so only 350 were actually killed in

A despatch to the Japan Mail from Shanghai says that, although the Chinese ships were not in condition to fight the Japanese, the Govern-ment at Pekin were ignorant of that fact. It imagines that the Pei-Yang squadron would win a decisive victory if it could only find the enemy, and it has ordered the ships to go out in

search of the Japanese.

The latest account of the battle at Kang-Wasa on Dec. 19 says that Gen. Osekos's forces numbered 1,500 men, while the Chinese num-bered 10,000. The ground was covered with snow and marching was made very difficult, and the cold was intense. The Japanese were the attacking party, and, in spite of the great difference in numbers, succeeded in dislodging the enemy with the loss of 54 killed and 358

The Yamato Shimbum is responsible for the fol-Arthur the Japanese commissariat station, about ten miles from Port Arthur, was attacked by some Chinese soldiers, numbering 800 men. by some Chinese soldiers, numbering 800 men. Fifty Japanese soldiers were on guard at the station, and these men fought with unflinching valor until their ammunition began to get short. Nothing less than dying to a man seemed to be the impending fate of the little troop of defenders, when the Capitain in charge of the station was approached by several commissariat coolles, who said they had a request to make.

There were 700 of these men who had acted as porters, cooks, and what not to the army. Not one of them was armed, but their representatives begged permission to sally out against the Chinese without drearms. They might, the men declared, be able to drive back the attacking party for a while, or else divert the attention of the Chinese until other aid came. This request was somewhat reluctantly granted, and with wild cheers the Japanese coolies threw themselves on the astonished Chinese. The troopers were pulled from their horses, the swords wrenched from the grasp of the foot soldiers, and, in a word, the coolies, backed by the fifty Japanese soldiers, not only repulsed the Chinese, but killed thirty of them and took twice that many prisoners, and put the whole attacking force to flight. Five of the coolies were killed and wounded in this savage onshaught.

The latest intelligence from Welhaiwel says that iffteen torpedo boats and thirteen war ships, including two ironciads, were at that place.

London, Jan. 17.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs: 'The peace envoys are not likely to start for Japan this month. Fifty thousand troops are reported to be in and around Newchwang. The Chinese are preparing to retreat, and are burying the breech blocks of the guns in the fort. The foreigners expect that the town will be looted as soon as the troops retreat. The Chinese are already looting the villages in the neighborhood." Fifty Japanese soldiers were on guard at the station, and these men fought with unflinching

An Associated Press Lie.

LONDON, Jan. 17.-The story cabled yesterday by the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press, in which it was asserted that the United Press had been forced to consent to a judgment for £300 damages in an action brought by the Reuter Telegram Company against the United Press for breach of contract because of a sudden stoppage of American service in May, 1893, is an absolute and unquali-

King Oscar's Speech, STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—The session of the Riksdag was opened to-day by the King in person. The speech from the throne defended the union of Sweden and Norway by the act of 1514. Though this union was necessary, his Majesty said, it was capable of improvement in detail yet the fundamental idea was a great one. The speech announced the introduction of grants for the maintenance of workingmen in case of age sickness, or accident. A bill was also submitted providing for an increase of the duty on cereals in conformity with the royal decree promulgated on Jan. 5. The aim of this bill is to prevent the importation of grain for speculative purposes.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's pri-vate secretary, is progressing slowly toward recovery.

In the Reichstag to-day the motion of the Centrists for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law passed its second reading.

The Marchioness of Lorne is suffering from an attack of influenza, and is confined to her room in Kensington Palace. Her condition is not serious.

Among the passengers on the White Star line steamer Majestic, from Liverpool, on Wednes-day, were Mrs. Coleman Drayton and Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.

The Kreuz Zeifung learns that Prince Lohanoff-Rostovski, Russian Ambassador to Austria has been appointed to aucceed Count Shouvaloff as Russian Ambassador to Germany. Continued from First Page,

THE SUN, PRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1695.

continued from First Page,

tains and one Inspector, to be charged from
lime to time, in the discretion of the Board of
Police, and to be approved by the State Board of
Civil Service Commissioners, to examine and
report upon candidates for appointment, and to
exercise in other respects the functions of the
present Civil Service Board.

It seems plain that the only reasonable remedy
that may be applied is to require the making of
promotions upon civil service grounds only,
have districts and to continue the should not be
rigidly applied to the Chief of Police and his
immediate subordinates, the Inspectors, for the
reason that distinct qualifications should necessarily be possessed by those who are to control
large districts and to command large bodies of
men. But in all other respects the remedy anggested should, in the judgment of your committee, be applied.

Interpretation of the Force,—Your committee
believes that there are a large number of good
and true men upon the force, who despise these
practices, who have refused to countenance
them, and would be rejoiced to see their final
destruction. The remedy seems to be in the
present purging of the force by the most drastic
measures applicable by the application of the
principles before referred to.

Interpretation of Politicans.—There seems to be
but one remedy at hand, and that the consolidation in the Chief of Police of all those powers
which immediately affect his subordinates and
which have special reference to the efficiency
and discipline of the whole body. Therefore, in
addition to the recommendations hereinbefore,
as to appointment and cantrol, we hereby further recommend that the Superintendent, or
Chief of Police, shall be vested with the absolute right of assignment and transfer of the entire uniformed force from Inspector down to patrolman.

In alluding to Commissioners of Police throughout this report no criticism is intended to be

trolman.
In alluding to Commissioners of Police throughout this report no criticism is intended to be made upon the two Commissioners recently appointed.

A BI-PARTISAN BOARD.

As to retirement on pensions, the committee say that twenty years, service is too little to entitle a man in the prime of life to retirement. They would make it outlonal with the Board to retire him after twenty years and compulsory only after thirty years, when he is 60 years old. Their argument for a bi-partisan Commission is long. They say in part:

"Under the law, as it at present exists, the Police Commissioners occupy a position in the long of the law conters upon him a larger scope of authority than is conceded in time of peace to a military leader. The argument in favor of a single-headed commission, relating as it does mainly to the executive functions of the department, should be completely answered by these recom-mendative.

headed commission, relating as it does mainly to the executive functions of the department, should be completely answered by these recommendations.

"But when the additional and onerous duties connected with the administrative and the judicial functions of the department are considered, it must be plain that to lodge all these vital and important functions in one head is to invite confusion and disaster. The impracticability of such a scheme has been recently conceded by a large number of those who, prior to this investigation, were its most zealous advocates. And when, then, the relation of the department to the elective franchise is considered, the argument in favor of a one-headed commission loses all its force. The Legislature in its last session placed itself broadly upon the principle of non or bi-partisanship in connection with the election machinery of the State, by providing for politically divided Boards of Election inspectors. The functions of those officers are of no greater importance, and their influences for good or bad, upon results, are not less far reaching than those of the Police Department of a great city like New York; in fact, the conditions revealed by the testimony plainly indicate that the power of the police improperly exercised would and did reach the inspectors themselves, and influenced them in the execution of their official duties. If, therefore, the bi-partisan principle is applicable to inspectors of Election, it applies with still greater force to a Police Department such as that of the city of New York. A bi-partisan Board conveys a distinct declaration to its sub-ordinates that they must conduct themselves upon non-partisan lines, and that neither favor, reward, nor promotion may be expected from aggressive partisanships. It discourages interference, intimidation, or any of the cvils shown by the testimony, and encourages the performance of the paramount duty to enforce law and order. A one-headed Commision under the circumstances, would be a partisan Commission of the most

FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

"A public demand has made itself heard for further investigation by your committee, and we believe that this popular desire should be heeded. On the other hand, we recognize that a change has recently accurred, so that possibly the Commissioners of Accounts may be able to perform all the services that may be required. We recognize further that legislative investigation may nossibly embarrass the present Mayor of the city, unless the same is so conducted as to be in entire harmony with the local Government. We recommend, therefore, a continuance of the powers of your committee, increasing its acone of inquiry so as to include every branch of the municipal Government, but we do not believe that it would be consistent with sound judgment to initiate or pursue any further investigation, except by request of the Mayor, and then only as to such departments as in his judgment require legislative scrutiny."

IN CONCLUSION. FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

IN CONCLUSION. As a summary of the recommendations here inbefore made, your committee respectfully reinbefore made, your committee respectfully recommenda:

First—The concentration in the hands of a superintendent of police, to be hereafter known as
Chief of Police, of all those powers connected
with and which affect the discipline, control,
and efficiency of the entire uniformed force, including assignment and transfer, whereby the
executive functions of the department shall be
lodged wholly in his hands, and he shall be, in
fact, the responsible single head of the uniformed force.

Second—The lodgment in the hands of such a
chief of police of the summary power to suspend subordinates without pay, and to seconmend officers for promotion, with such limitations as the bills herswith presented impose.

Third—That the Beard of Police Commissioners shall by law be made a bi-partison Board,
with exclusive authority over the administrative and judicial functions of the department
as well as over those which affect the elective
franchine

is well as over those which affect the electric is well as over those which affect the electric franchise.

Fourth—That all promotions shall be made in conformity with the rules of the civil service for merit and superior capacity only, within the

limitations prescribed by the bill herewith submitted.

Fifth—That the Police Commissioners shall bave power to appoint a board of civil service examiners, consisting of one Inspector and four Captains of police, to be approved by the State Board of Civil Service Examiners, to pass upon the eligibility of candidates for appointment, and that the present method be abolished.

Sixth—That the Pension law shall be so amended as to leave it discretionary with the Police Commissioners to permit retirement after twenty years of service, and making retirement mandatory upon them only after thirty years of service, and then only on application of an officer who is 40 years of age or over.

Soventh—That the accounts of the department be examined or audited in the same manner as are the accounts of other departments of the numberical Government.

Elighth—That a radical reorganization of the department be made by commissioners appointed for that purpose, upon whom shall be conferred, subject to approval by the Mayor, absolute and summary power of dismissat of any person or persons connected with sala department who, in their Judgment, do not possess the necessary qualifications of answer the requirements of the service, which reorganization shall be made upon the lines laid down in the bill for that purpose accompanying this report.

Natio—That your committee be continued and the scope of its authority increased in conformity with the resolution heretofore introduced.

The services of W. A. Sutherland, Dr. Park—

duced.
The services of W. A. Sutherland, Dr. Park-hurst, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Dis-trict Attorney, and of Mr. Goff and bisassistants are acknowledged. It is stated that the inquiry wasconducted wholly on non-partisan lines.

THREE RILLS SUBMITTED. Pirst a Commission of Three to Reorganize the Department-Dismissals with No Appeal Department of the city of New York. The people of the State of New York, repreented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. Within ten days after the passage of this act the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons, who shall be residents of the city missioners for the reorganization of the Police Department of the city of New York." Sec. 2. Said Commissioners shall hold office for the period of three months from and after the date of the passage of this act. If, howvided it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor of the city of New York that the duties of the said Commissioners have not been fully performed, and that a longer term is necessary for the complete performance of the duties im-

posed upon them, said Mayor, by certificate setting forth the facts, shall have the power to extend the term of office of said Commissioners for such longer period as may to him seem proper and expedient, not exceeding, however, three months from the date of the termination bereinbefore provided for, which said certificate shall be filed with the Clerk of the Police Department of the city of New York, and shall be and remain a public record.

SEC. 3. Any vacancies occurring in the number of the Commissioners, whether by failure to accopt such appointment or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate during the session of the Senate, Any vacancies occurring in the number of the Commissioners when the Senate shall not be in session shall be filled by the Governor.

ented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as

Senate shall not be in session shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 4. Each of said Commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and county of New York not later than ten days from the time of his appointment; in default of which he shall be held to have refused the office, and the same shall be deemed vacant.

SEC. 5. Within ten days after the filling of the oaths of said Commissioners they shall meet and organize as a Board. The Board, when so organized, may frame, adopt, and establish rules and regulations for the proper exercise of the powers, functions, and duties hereby conferred and imposed, and may, from time to time, amend the same.

persons attached to the uniformed force or con-nected with the Police Department of the city of New York whose general qualifications are not in their judgment such as to conduct to the maintenance of the mersie, the discipline, or the efficient conduct or administration of said de-partment.

of New York whose general qualifications are not in their judgment such as to conduce to the maintenance of the merale, the discipline, or the efficient conduct or administration of said department.

Sec. 8. The report in the foregoing section provided for shall contain opposite the name of each person therein certified for dismissal as concise statement of the reasons for dismissal, with such reference to testimony, previous record, charge, or other ground for dismissal was shall enable the Mayor of the city of New York to determine whether or not such dismissal was founded upon grounds in his judgment reasonable and sufficient. In case less than the whole number of said Commissioners shall in one or more cases concur in certifying for dismissal, the Commissioner of the person or persons in whose dismissal he fails to concur, state concisely the reasons for such non-concurrence.

Sec. 9. Within ten days after receipt by him of a report from said Commissioners, made in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Mayor of the city of New York shall endorse thereon his approval or disapproval of the same. If he endorse union said report "Approved," the persons so certified for dismissal shall be held and deemed from he said to such endorsement dismissed from said department, and their pay shall forthwith cease and determine, if he endorse thereon "Disapproved," the persons so certified for dismissal shall be deemed retained. But said Mayor may approve and report as to some and may disapprove the same as to others of the persons so named therein for dismissal by indicating thereon the persons in whose dismissal he nonconcurs. And in such event, those whose dismissal he concurs and those in whose dismissal he nonconcurs. And in such event, those whose dismissal he concurs and those in whose dismissal he nonconcurs. And in such event, those whose dismissal hall be deemed retained. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing the Commissioners for the dismissal may have been previously disapproved by

THE CELEBRATED

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ever some of

the best black

Pearline, and

\ stockings.

and heel-

COLLEGE ROWING MATTERS

olumbia Wants a Race with Pennsylvania

-Cornell May Also Enter. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.-Aquatics at the sion at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association. No coach has yet been engaged, as the Rowing Committee were not ready to report favorably upon any one man. Seven or eight applications for the place bave been received by the committee, among them being the professional carsmen, Daniel Galanaugh, Ten Evck, and Ellis Ward. George Woodruff, together with several prominent am-

ateurs, are also willing to take the crew in

charge. Pennsylvania has received a letter from Columbia proposing a four-mile race. The New Yorkers have not had a varsity eight for some years, devoting their entire attention to their freshmen crew. They wish to organize a varsity this year, but, like Pennsylvania, are not willing to race against Cornell's second eight. The university people are very favorable to Columbia's proposition, and if the details can be arranged, as seems very probable, a contest with Columbia will be Pennsylvania's race of the season. Columbia wishes the race to come on at New London, but Pennsylvania will never consent to race there, so that the place will be either the Delaware, at Torresdale, or somewhere near New York. A rumor is being actively circulated to the effect that after all Cornell may not go to Europe. If that is the case, Columbia is anxious to have a three-cornered aquatic battle, and of course Pennsylvania will be more than willing.

well assured. It has been discussed at length and the Pennsylvania authorities are about dewell assured. It has been discussed at length and the Pennsylvania authorities are about decided to accept Cornell's challenge. The race, if it comes off, will be rowed at the same place as the 'varsity contest. The arrangement of a race with Columbia this year will mean an annual axture if all goes well. If Cornell does go to Europe this year side will want to enter a race with Pennsylvania in 1800. That will mean a three-cornered event with Columbia included. In addition to the present plans for a race with Columbia, there are some very evident proofs that some Pennsylvania men have strong hopes of arranging a contest with Harvard. If such is done that will not interfece in the least with the plans for a race with the New Yorkers, as the university oarsmen do not all hold to the Yale idea that one race is all a college crew can make in one year.

The Henley idea has been given up for good, Pennsylvania having practically agreed to concede to Cornell's wishes and stay at home. If now the Itineasas are also compelled to give up the contemplated transatiantic trip the university will not have lost by the courteey of its rowing authorities.

The Board of Directors have made appropriations of \$1,000 for the various need, of the crew. The training house is to be opened shortly and work commenced on the new rowing tank. This will be located on Franklin fields. The launch Hen Franklin, which was rejected because of its failure to meet the requirements as to sustained speed, is also to be bought by the Rowing Committee. The crew is to begin work at once under Capt. Bull. Until a coach is ongaged the work will be confined almost entirely to running and general gymnasium practice.

The Paris Billiard Academies Likely to

The ban of the Paris authorities, which brought the billiard games at the French academies to a standstill and forced the return of chaefer and Ives to this country last private letter that Edward Fournil, the French expert, received at Daly's Academy yesterday. expert, received at Daly's Academy yesterday. This letter said that the Minister of the Interior in Paris had issued orders that the academies might reopen in March. It appears that pressure had teen brought to bear to prove that there was a large chass of visitors to Paris who liked to see these short matches, and liked to wager money on the result, and the premise was made that the betting feature would not be made so conspicuous as to be hurtful. The academies, it seems, will soon be classed with the racing tracks as a legitimate attraction of the gay capital. This will mean the revival of a very entertaining pastime for American visitors who love the gentleman's game.

\$1,000,000 ADDED TO THE TAXES.

Effect on the City of Partisan Laws Passed by the Last Republican Legislature.

When the Republicans unexpectedly got coatrol of the State Legislature of 1894, several of their leaders thought it would be a good thing to make liberal appropriations for public officials in New York city, counting on the fact that the local Democratic authorities would op-pose such increase and thus antagonize those whose pay was to be affected. The scheme worked very well, at least up to the last election, and many of those whose salaries were raised by the Republican Legislature, against local Democratic protest, votel for Strong and a reform ticket. Unioritinately, however, now that the election is over and the new officers installed, the additional burdens imposed by the Republicans in the Legislature have to be met and it is going to cost a pretty printy to do it. To provide for additional salaries in the Police Department there is an increase in the appropriation this year of \$700,000. To provide for the extra expenses entailed by Republican legislation on the Street Cleaning Department will cost \$150,000. The addition to salaries in the Department of Taxes and Assessments will cost \$25,000, and these are but three of the city departments affected by the increases. In all, a round \$1,000,000 has been added to the expense of government of New York city by the Republican malority of the Legislature of 1804, and \$1,000,000 means a good deal when the fact is recalled that the total salary expense of the city in a year is not far from \$15,000,000. and many of those whose salaries were raised by

CYRUS EDSON, M.D.,

Health Department, New York, writes :

"Influenza (La Grippe), where patients suffer with high fever, catarrh in the head, and com-plete prostration, the most effectual remedy is the generous, diffusible tonic, VIN MARIANI."

Fortifies, Nourishes and Stimulates the Body and Brain.

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kwold Substitutions. Ask for "Win Marieti" at all Its up wis.



him a furlough in order that he might be present in the Assembly. The Socialists raised a

was not recorded. Another cause of Socialist fury was the refusal of the Government to temporarily release Gerault-Richard, who is in prison for insulting President Casimir-Périer and was elected a Deputy while in prison. Deputy Carnaud, who was arrested in Roanne on Tuesday, was released to-day and voted in the Assembly, as did also MM. Rouanet and Jaures, who were re-

tion!" and when the name of M. Avez. Social Revolutionist, was called he refused to vote, but abouted from his seat, "Abstention means dis-solution. Down with the Presidency!"

The Conservative Senator Buffet, after voting for Waldeck-Rousseau, expressed the oninion that the votes would be scattered on the first ballot, for the reason that the election of Waldeck-Rousseau represented dissolution, which the Deputies dread, whereas the election of M. Brisson would open the sluice gates to socialism.

which the Deputies dread, whereas the election of M. Brisson would open the sluice gates to socialism.

The voting was a slow process. Each Deputy and Senator in response to his name walked to the platform, deposited his ballot in an urn, and returned to his seat. While the voting was in progress the members of the Assembly indulged in electionsering for their respective candidates. The balloting began at 1:20 P. M. and lasted until 3:30. The counting, revising, &c., of the votes required another hour, and the result was officially announced at 4:30 P. M. as followe: Brisson, 338; Faure, 2:4: Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; exattering, 28. Total number of votes cast, 794; necessary to elect, 308.

The scattering votes included of for Melina, 4 for M. Dupuy, 2 for M. Cavaignau, 2 for M. Loubet, and 1 for Henri Rochefort.

Wheat the result of the vote was proclaimed the members again fell to electioneering and speoulating upon the outcome of the second barlot, and 1 for Henri Rochefort.

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Wheat the result of the vote was proclaimed the members again fell to electioneering and speoulating upon the outcome of the second barlot, and the result of the election of a sufficient number to elect him. The open advocacy of the candidacy of M. Brisson by the Bocialists hurt that gentleman's chances very much. Over a hundred conservative Senators and Waldeck-Rousseau rather than cast them

tremendous uproar because M. Mirman's vote

cently expelled from the Chamber. When M. Toussaint, Socialist, deposited his rote in the urn he cried, "Vive social revolu-

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

He Is Welcomed and Congratulated by M.

Paris, Jan. 17.-The investiture of the new

President with his official powers took place in

the library of the Versailles Palace. It consisted merely in M. Challemel-Lacour's reading to him the minutes of the Assembly, M. Faure was met at the St. Lazare station by Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was accompanied by them to Elysée. The palace was brilliantly lighted, and ushers in gala livery stood at the doors. M. Casimir-Périer welcomed and congratulated his successor. Premier Dupuy then presented the resignation of the Cabinet. M. Faure returned

to the Ministry of Marine for the night. His

youngest daughter, Lucie, met him at the door

of his apartments, and threw her arms round

his neck, kissing him and crying repeatedly, " I am so happy, papa!" The crowd outside the Ministry cheered with

m perfectly natural manner. Hood's Pills are slient in operation, but reliable and thorough.
"Hood's Vegetable Pills act like a charm. I could not do without them. Hood's Pills have cured me of headaches and indigestion." Mas. H. J. GREAFF, Northumberland, Pa.

There is no disc fort, no disturbor pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestly organs, so that satisfactory re-

said Commissioners appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act. It shall be the daty of said Police Commissioners, and not the Commissioners appointed the Commissioners and the Commissioners, and the Commissioners, and all the persons connected with and on the payrolis of the Police Department of the city of New York, to said the Lopartment of the city of New York, to said the Commissioners, and all the persons connected with and on the payrolis of the Police Department of the city of New York, to said the Commissioners appointed pursuant hereto in such manner as they or either of them may be from time to time research the commissioners appointed pursuant to the provisions of this act may employ counsel and such other expert and technical assistants as in their discretion may be expected in the country of the countr posed upon them, said Mayor, by certificate set-

Members-Increased Powers for the Chief-A Deputy Chief and Six Inspectors.

An act to amend chapter 4:0 of the Laurs of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of Now York," with reference to the appointment of Police Commissioners and the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Police in said city.

The people of the State of New York, repre-

follows: SECTION 1. Section 37 of chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, known as the New York City Consolidation act of 1882, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "SEC. 37. In case of the creation of a vacancy

and imposed, and may, from time to time, amend the same.

Sec. 6, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to reorganize the Police Department of the city of New York, and to that end to inquire and examine into the qualifications and efficiency of the uniformed force and all other persons connected with and on the pay roll of said department, and to ecrify for dismissal, as hereinafter provided, all such persons who, after inquiry and examination, shall, in their judgment, not be possessed of the qualifications necessary for the maintenance of the morale and discipline and the efficient conduct and administration of said department.

Sec. 6, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner, or at the expiration of the city of New York, and to that end to inquire and the term of office of any Police Commissioner of the city of New York, and to that end is indicated in the said within ten days thereafter appoint his successor for the remainder of the unexpired term or for a new term, as the case may be; provided, nowever, that the successor so appointed shall be one of the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as the outgoing Commissioner was at the date of his appointment; and provided further, that no person shall be appointed a Police Commissioner naless he belongs to and is of the same political faith and opinion on State and national issues as one of the two political parties which shall at the form of a report, to the Mayor of the city of them, shall certify in writing over their signatures, in the form of a report, to the Mayor of the city of the way of the commissioners, or a majority of them, shall certify in writing over their signatures, in the form of a report, to the Mayor of the city of the way of the commissioner of the city of New York, for dismissal, the names of such persons attached to the uniformed force or connected with the Police Louising the provided with the Police Louising the provided the p

have cast either the largest or next to the largest number of votes in the city of New York; and provided further, that no appointment shall be made at any time which shall prevent said two political parties from having equal representation in the Board of Police of said city."

SEC. 2. Section 206 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 266. The Superintendent of Police shall be the chief executive officer of the force and shall hereafter be designated as 'Chief of Police.' There shall be a deputy Chief of police and six inspectors of police. The Chief of Police shall be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of all laws and the rules and regulations of the department. He shall assign to duty the members of the uniformed force, and shall have power to change such assignments from time to time, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service may require such change. He shall have power to suspend without pay, pending the trial of charges, any member of the uniformed force, provided, however, that no such suspension shall be continued for a period of more than ten days without affirmative action to that effect by the Board of Police. He may grant leaves of absence to members of the force for a period not exceeding five days. He shall report to the Board of Police all changes or assignments of officers and all leaves of absence granted. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chief of Police the office shall be filled by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of Police by appointment of the Deputy Chief of Police the Opputy Chief of Police the Opputy Chief of Police and beputy Chief of Police the Opputy Chief of Police and beputy Chief of Police the Object of Police and Deputy Chief of Police the Object."

SEC. 3. Section two hundred and seventy-one of said act is hereby amended so as to read as

Police,"
SEC. 3. Section two hundred and seventy-one
of said act is hereby amended so as to read as
follows:

of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 271. Promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the Board of Police on grounds of meritorious police service and superior capacity, and shall be as follows:

"Sergeants of police shall be selected from among patrolmen assigned to duty as roundsmen: Captains from among the Sergeants; imspectors from among Captains; Deputy Chief of Police from among Inspectors and Captains, and Chief of Police from among Denuty Chief, Inspectors, and Captains, but except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the Board no promotion shall be made, except in the case of a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, unless the same is recommended by the Chief of Police in writing, stating his reasons for such recommendation." recommendation."
SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Third. Thirty years' service instead of twenty to entitle a man to retire on a pen-The bill proposes to amend the present pension law by adding to section 307 three words:

"And any member of the police force who has, or shall have performed duty therein for a period of thirty years or upward, upon his own application in writing, provided there are no charges against him pending, must be relieved and dismissed from said force and service by the Board and placed on the rol of the police pension fund, and awarded and granted to be paid from said bension fund an annual pension during his lifetime of a sum not less than one half of the full palary or compensation of such member so retired."

The Cufic's Rough Passage. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.-The White Star freight steamer Cuffe, from New York Jan. 5 for this port, arrived to-day. She experienced an ex-tremely jough passage, and lost seventy-five head of cattle.

No Hope for Lord Handolph LONI ON, Jan. 17.-The following bulletin was issued by Lord Randolph Churchill's physicians this afternoon:
"Lord Handoiph Churchili is in an advanced stage of general paralysis. Any change in his condition can only be slight and temporary." Vin Mariani during to years, "The Tonic" absolutely relied upon by the Medical Profession everywhere, prevents "La Grippe" and wast-ing diseases.

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